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County.

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A. denotes U. S. Money Order office; I, International Money Order office; X. Wells Zuni 45 miles. Pargo's Express office. This list is corrected monthly.

YAVAPAI COUNTY-Agua Fria Valley. Alexandra, Antelope Valley, Ash Fork, X, Big ble Bee, Camp Verde, Chelender, Cherry, sayampas, Howells, Jerome, Juniper, Lees (no regular stage), 90 miles. Ferry, Mayer, Messvilla. Payson, Presnott, AIX, Simmons, Stanton, Stoddard, Tip set.

Top, Walker, Walnut Grove, Williams X. Esperanza, Greaterville, Harshaw, Nogales X, Oro Blanco, Pantano X, Quijotoa, Redington, Sahuarita, Total Wreck, Tubac, Tuc-

son A I X. Washington. GILA COUNTY-Armer, Globe A X, Pic-

neer X, San Carlos, Tonto. MORATE County-Aubrey, Breon, Hackberry z. Henning, Bingman z, Mineral Park A, Mohave City, Powell (Needles), Signal. COCHERE COUNTY-Benson x, Busbee, Camp Huachuca A, Charleston x, Contention x Nevada. Dos Cabezas x, Dragoon x, Fairbanes x, Fort Bowie (Apache Pass) A r. Ochoaville,

Wilcox (Maley) A X. GRAHAM COUNTY-Bonita, Clifton A Dunean (Purdy) z, Dunlap, Fort Grant. Fort Thomas, Morenci, Pina. Safford, Sol-

omonville.
PINAL COUNTY-Butte, Casa Grande Dudleyville, Florence a z. Manlyville, Mariopa z, Mesavide, Picacho, Pinal a x. Riverside, Sacaton, Silver King A. Yuma County-Centennial (Plamosa)

Clip, Ehrenberg, Nortons, Parker, Yuma APACHE COURTY-Erastus, Fort Apache

Holbrook x, Keams Cauyon, Natrioso, St. Johns A. St. Joseph, Show Low, Snowfake, Springerville, Sunset, Taylor, Winslow,

MARICEPA COUNTY-Gila Bend x, Hayden, Lehi, McDowell, Phenix A x, Sentinel, Tempe, (Hayden) A, Vulture x, Wickenburg. INDIAN RESERVATION-Fort Defiance.

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The following are the names of the Repub ican Territorial Central Committee: Chairman-William Christy. Phenix. Secretary-N. A. Morford, Phenix.

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Through line between the Pacific Coast and the East, in connection with the

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| Leave. | (Mountain Time) | Arrive |
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| | "Cootidge | |
| | Wingate | |
| | Gallup | |
| | Mangelito | |
| | Navajo Springs | |
| 1 50 p m | | |
| 3 25pm. | Winslow | |
| | Calion Da-lilo | |
| | Planetan | |
| | Williams | |
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| wo pm . | (Pacific Time) | 2 00 p |
| 6 65 pm; . | San Parnarding | 9 40 a |
| 6 55 pm | Colton | |
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BY MAIL FOR \$1.00 I will send by mell, postpaid, either of the following loss of Evergreens, or one hal of any two of them, or 6 lots for \$5.00.



400 Balsam Fir, 3 to 4 in, 150 do 2 to 4 in, tpd 200 do 4 to 8 in, tpd 75 do 4 to 8 in, tpd 30 Chinese A Vitte, 2 yr old 30 Silver Fir, 4 to 6 in, tpd 15 do 6 to 12 in, tpd 75 White Spruce, 4 to 8 in, 56 do 15 in, 150 in

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The send 10 cents postage, and we will mail you free a royal, vanable, sample box of goods of not needed; you are started free. Both more at once, than anything else in Ames and the way of making more at once, than anything else in Ames and the work in spare time, or all the anather and terms free. Better not delay. Costs you nothing to send us your and the work in spare time, or all the anather and terms free. Better not delay. Costs you nothing to send us your address and find out; if you are wise you will do so at once. H, Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine.

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Absolutely Pure. This powder never varies. A maryel of portry, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, abort weight, alum or phosphate rowders. Sold only in cans.

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Machinery for Sale.

The undersigned hereby offer for sale the foll-wingdescribed machinery, now lying at the mill of Stevens, Oegood & Co., at Lost Casin, Mohave County, Arizona, viz: One 8x10 "New Economizer" engine and

builer complete. One Chatlenge oze feeder. One Triumph ere concentrator. One Shaft 25/x12 foot long. Three Boxes 514, and builts. Two Collars 254.

One Pulley 24x10. One Pulley 74x10. One Pulley 20x10, One Pulley 18x13. One Pulley 18x8.

The above machinery Las only been used The above machinery has only been used Zeitung reports that forture has at last a few weeks and is in good order, and will been abolished in Guatemala. Those be sold chesp. For terms and conditions of salu apply to

Es Williams, or James J. Hyps, Attorneys for the Joshua Hendy Machine

Kingmen, April 2nd, 1837.

Sheriff's Sale. James J. Hype,

J. Monton Gate. Via Wingate to Fort Wingate, 3 miles;

Zun 45 miles.

Yis Manueli to Fort Defiance (Navigore, 4 miles) of Arizone, wherein James J. Hyde is plainting agency);

25 miles: Canon de Chelle. 65 miles: Keares Canon, 20 miles. isse, for the sum of exty-eight and 12-19) dellars (\$63.12), of which there remains due and unpact and unpact and unpact and unpact and unpact and unpact (\$15.82), layful money of the United States, besides toost and interest. I have this day levied upon all the following described Real Estate to-wit:
That certain lead, lode or mining claim, situated at Stockton Hill, Waliapal Mining District, Mohava county, Arizona Forritory, at or near the Curol mine, and known and described as the Monheau anning location, containing 800 feet in length, and and the tree had to go.

ticularly described in the Records of the County Recorder of said Mohave county, in Cannon of the Colorade, 13 miles.

Via Kingman, daily stages to Stockton
Hill, 10 miles; Mineral Park, 16 miles; Cerset 14 miles.

Via Yucca to Signal, 40 miles.

Via Needles, steamer to Yuma, Colorado

County Recorder of said Mohave county, in Book I, page 254, to which records reference is hereby had.

Public notice is hereby given that I will, on Monday, the lith day of April, 1887, at 2 o'cleek, P. M., of said day, in faunt of the County of Mohave, sell at public anotion for lawful money of the County of Mohave, sell at public anotion for lawful money of the United States, all the right, title, claim and interest of said defendant, A. Morton Gale, of, in and to the above described property, or so much thereof as may be easary to raise sufficient to satisfy

ent, with interest and costs, etc., to best and best bidder. March 19th, 1587. ROBERT STEEN. Sheriff of Mohave County.

By O. F. Kurners. Under Sheriff. Order to Show Cause Why Order of Sale of Henl Estate Should

Not be Made.

do 4 to 8 in. have, Territory of Arizona.

have, Territory of Arizona.

In the matter of the Estate of Ornaboe

lalsam Fir. 3 to 4 in.

Groom, deceased. by the position this day presented and filed on behalf of Richard H. Grown, the admin-istrator of the estate of Orasbee Groom, deceased, praying for an order of sale of real estate, in order that the said estate

may be settled up and the administrator 73 White aproces to 15 in discharged, 160 do 8 to 15 in discharged, 170 Hemlock do 3 to 4 in 170 do 4 to 5 in 170 do 8 to 15 in 170 do 8 t discharged.

It is therefore ordered by the Judge of lime juice." and can be sent at any time. WHOLES ALE
LIST of 25 varieties of Evergreens, 25 Varieties of Shruks and
Plant, 56 Varieties of Tree Seeds sent free to
any applicant. Address,:

and can be sent at any time. WHOLES ALE
LIST of 25 varieties of Tree Seeds sent free to
any applicant. Address,:

and can be sent at any time. WHOLES ALE
LIST of 25 varieties of Tree Seeds sent free to
any applicant. Address,:

And that all persons interested in the estated in the estate of eaid deseased appear before the stones and put it into the solution. Presently the stone began to move 25 if twere alive. It made its way slowly about in different directions in the liquid ministrator to sell the mining claim of the stone when placed in a weak solution of lime juice or vinegar has given rise.

And that are

And that a copy of this order be published at least four consecutive weeks in the Monave County Missa, a newspaper print-ed and published in said county. Dated March, 25th, 1887.

WH. G. BLARFLY. Notice of Dissolution of Part-

The copartnership of the undersigned heretofore existing under the name and style of Boscher & Russell in the town of Kingman, county of Mohave Ter. of Arizona, is this day dissolved by mutual consent business will be continued by Charles Beecher who will pay the outstanding

debts of the firm and to wasgined.

J. R. Russell,
C. H. Beeches. Kingman, Ariz March 14, 1887.

AFRICAN STOWARM BITTERS

debts of the firm and to whom all the debts

in agreeable Tonic; a remedy for Liver and Kidney SPRUANCE STANLEY & CO. SOLE AGENTS.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

-The cost of cremating a corpse in Paris has been reduced to three dollars. —English ladies who sympathize with Mr. Gladstone wear badges of silver made in the shape of a thistle.

The monks of Altotting, in Bayaria, have in their keeping the hearts of a long line of Kings. The hearts are in

-The Jewish population of Jerusalem is constantly increasing, and now num-bers 18,000. This is the largest num-ber that has lived in the sacred city at one time since the destruction by Titus in 70 A. D.

-The deaths resulting from colliery explosions in England for the year 1885 were much more numerous than 295 several years previous, being 325, against 65 in 1884 and 134 in 1883. - The ratio of crime among offenders and r age has considerably more than doubled during the past five years in trance, and the statistics register for the first time numerous cases of suicide committed by children.

-The London Calerer says, appropos of beans, that the priests of Egypt held it a crime even to look at beans—the very sight of them unclean. The Romans ate beans at funerals, with awe, from the idea that the souls of the dead were in them.

—Upon her ascension to the throne Queen Victoria appointed a Hebrew (S'r Moses Montellore) as sheriff of London, and now, at the beginning of the fiftieth year of her reign, another l'ebrew (Alderman Isases) has been ap-pointed to the same office.

-Forty-nine tons of snalls are con-sumed daily in Parls during their sea-sen. They are boiled in five or six waters, extracted from the shell, dressed with fresh butter and garlie, then reand bread-crambs, and finally simmered

n white wine. -- The work of emancipating slaves in Cuba is being gradually accomplished. In May 102 slaves were set free at Union de Reyes, 110 at Cucvitas and 153 at Alforso XII. From May 8, 1880, to the beginning of May, 1886, 29,406 slaves were given their liberty in the province of Santa Clara.

-A correspondent of the Kolnische

who beneeforth employ it, whether civil officers or members of the army, are punishable with imprisonment of from sx months to two years, and with deposition from office, and if death results from torture, the guilty person is to be tried for murder. -Magnesium, which has more than once been employed as a source of light, appears likely to be employed again, a

ocess having been d scovered for producing pure magnesium by electrolysis, and at a price much less than that at which it was formerly obtainable. At the works in Bromen, where the manufacture of magnesium is carried on, prizes are offered for the construction of the best magnesium lamps having

lars, and the tree had to go.

THE EYE STONE.

The Useful Work Done by a Curious and Lively Little Bone. "Yes, we keep eye stones," said an up-town druggist, "but we don't have a call for one once in five years. Yet there must be quite a demand for them, for wholesale dealers purchase all that

a business of collecting them on their voyages. Did you ever see an eye "No," said the reporter. "But they

are brought them by sailors who make

are found in the stomach of crayfish, I "Then your belief is about as far wrong as it could be," said the druggst, as he took a small bottle from a drawer. It was half full of what seemed to be very small, round, flat pieces In the Probate Coart of the County of Mo- polished bone. Emptying a few of the eces on the counter he picked one up and handed it to the reporter to examine There was nothing notable about the little bone except that one side was composed of numerous concentric grooves.

"That is an eye stone," said the drug-ale of gist, pouring some liquid out of a bottle on a smooth plate and diluting it with water. "And this is a weak solution of about in different directions in the liquid

said deceased for the purpose of closing up lime juice or vinegar has given rise the said outsite. ple to the notion that it has life, and that it loves vinegar, and loves to swim in it above all things. But there is no more life in an eye stone than there is in a paving stone. It is composed of calcareous material, and when placed in the solutions named is made to about by carbonic acid gas, which is avolved by the contact with the liquid acid. There little stones and all genuine eye stones once were the front doors to the shells of a little molluscous animal that lives along the Venezuelan and other South American coasts. The shell s a univalve. This calcareous formation is on the tip end of the little ani-mal, and when he draws himself into his shell to escape denger or go to sleep, the end, of course, is the last part of him hat is drawn into the cavity or mouth of the shell, where it fits so closely and s so hard that it affords perfect protection to the animal against enemies from without. The native inhabitants collect the eye stones in large quantities, and regard them with great awe. Sailors ongaged on the fruit trading vessels that visit these regions obtain the stones and For Female Weakness it is letch them to New York for sale to the

wholesale druggists. "There are two little bones found in the head of the crayfish, just back of and beneath the eyes, which resemble the eye stone, except that they are smooth all over. These are called eye stones, and are used as such in Ohio and other Western States, but they have

stones, and are used as such in Ohio and other Western States, but they have note of the virtues of the real eye stone. The proper name for the stone found in the crayfish is erab stones. In Poland and parts of Russia quite a trade is done in collecting crab stones. The crayfish are buried in deep pits, and left there until they rot. The refuse is then washed and the stones are picked out. They are used in many parts of Europe as a corrective of the stomach. "There is no hing better to remove foreign substances from the eye than one of these Son hamerican eye stones. Before using them many people think it necessary to put them in vinegar to give them in the corner of the eye, with the 1 Tooved side next to the lid. The pressure of the cye-ball forces it to move about in the eye, and the grooves collect the foreign matter and retain it. After making a thorough circuit of the cye the stone will come out at the corner ne the nose. No inconvenience is cause 1 by its presence in the eye."—N. Y. Sun.

DOCTORING CIGARS.

and the Haines. The growers of Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York are cultivating these hybrid varieties largely, and the result is proving most satisfactory, the Havana flavor remaining distinetly throughout many successive erceps. A noticeable increase in the cultivation of tobacco is noticed in Peansylvania and Wisconsin, and the demand for eigars is increasing in a marked degree over the whole country.

In speaking of the experiments made to color tobacco properly for use in eigars the reporter's informant said:

"To remove the gum and improve the quality and take the swelling out of the leaf, it must be subjected to such a degree of heat as will accomplish those objects. The same is true if dark, uniform and shaining glossy colors are wanted. You can not make dark colors and improve the quality of a tobacco at the same and under the same degree of heat. People often experiment a long time and spend a great deal of money before they discover the secret of the process, and then again, if they don't discover it at all, they simply cook and scent up the tobacco without taking out any of the manners and negret in coming her a customs of the white veoples so that on returning to their native land, they will stand a better chance of obtaining renumerative employment. Another reason which brings country they are subject to mil. Lary duty, which interfers with their stand is a manners and employment. Another reason which brings country they are subject to mil. Lary duty, which interfers with their stand is a manners and customs of the white veoples so that on returning to their native land, they will stand a next and employment. Another reason which brings country they are subject to mil. Lary duty, which interfers with their stand is necessary demployment. Another reason which brings country they are subject to mil. Lary duty, which interfers with their stand is necessary demployment. Another reason which brings country they are subject to mil. Lary duty, which interfers with their stand is necessary demployment. Another reason which brings country they are subject to mil. Lary duty, which interfers with their stand is necessary demployment. Another reason which brings country they are subject to mil. Lary duty, which interfers with their stand is necessary demployment to be very distant for the manners and customs of the white heads and is customs of the white heads and is better chance of obtaining renumerative emp and seent up the tobacco without taking out any of the gum. The 'colors' are a dead black, blue black or slate, and that forty or fifty thousand cigars can be flavored for five or six dollars. This which proved, gets the flavor are immicked one puff is seedy and the next is flavored too much. To prepare a good flavor requires such a knowledge of chemistry as very few possess. It is a regular business now to manufacture eigar flavors, and they are put up in five, ten and twenty-gallon kegs, and in barrels of forty and forty-five F rst-class flavors can be bought for one

ollar a galion.
"Another interesting feature of the trade is a process for giving to cigars a very rich, glossy and shining appearance. No matter how dead-looking a cigar may be, the process makes them look as though they were made from the richest, oiliest, finest gammy to-bacco, and no matter how old and dried out the cigars may be, the process entirely and perfectly renovates them. The process is a secret. The material med is as clear as water, yet it gives to cigars a much darker and rich pearance. It can not come off from the eigar, has no taste and does not become dull by age. The material costs five dollars a gallon. The fact is the public is continually demanding eigars of better quality, and the only way to keep up with the times is for manu'acturers to improve their tobacco to the follest extent. The way to do this is to throw aside all prejudice and old-fashioned notions. The looks of cigars sells them, and if the wrappers are dark and shiny they will se!! well every time; that is my experience."-N. Y. Mail and Express.

Insanity Among Royalty.

Prof. Hackel writes thus concerning the frequency of insanity among the reigning houses: "Already the famous alienist, Esquirol, proved that the proportion of insane members of governing famil'es to those of the rest of mank nd is sixty to one. If similar statis-iles concerning the hereditary nobility could be gathered, it would probably be found that the aristocracy, too, furnishes a much larger contingent of meatal diseases than the ordinary people. The reason lies in the unnatural or sided education, and in the artificial separat on of the 'privileged' easte from the rest of the world. This favors the the rest of the world. This favors the development of the dark sides of human nature, which are artificially propagations and public credence in Washington and nature, which are artifically propagated, and, according to the laws of heredity, transmitted with redoubled power from generation to generation."—Gar-lenlande.

-Collector Saltonstall, of Boston, reomitly refused to admit a tricycle free of duty, although the Boston man who brought it from England claimed that is was for his personal use, and that he had ridden it once in England. The Treasury Department has just reversed the decision of the collector, and susta'ned the claim of the importer that the machine had been in actual use alread.

SAN FRANCISCO'S JAPS.

QUITE A COLONY OF THEM THAT IS RAPIDLY GROWING LARGER.

Bright Young Lady Studying Law. Obtaining an English Education tendance at the Mission School

Ilgious Ideas—Becoming Citizens.

The first Japanese to settle in San Francisco were eleven persons, who arrived here from the Sandwich Islands in 1870. Their numbers were added to very slowly until 1890, when it is estimated there were 200 located in this city. A great many of those arriving here register at the office of Saburo Fiyli, the Japanese consul, and according to the statistics furnished by that gentleman 207 had registered there up to the close of the year 1884 and 557 up to the close of the last year. According to Miyama, one of the best known and one of the longest resident Japanese here, there are at present a little over 800 of his countrymen residing in this city and vicinity. Of these, upward of forty are wemen, about twenty of whom are married. One married couple keep a laundry in this city and another couple conduct a restaurant in Oakland. The daughters of both couples attend the public schools in this city.

GOOD STUDENTS.

How Tobacco is Made Glossy and Supplied With a salable Color.

A veteran in the tobacco trade, who is the possessor of over twenty patents for the sweating and coloring of to bacco for eigar uses, said when asked by a reporter what was new regarding to bacco, that the most noteworthy feature of the trade just now is the change in the home production from the old-fashioned "seed-leaf" to the "Havana seed." The grades thus produced are the Wilson hybrid, the Zimmer Spanish and the Haines. The growers of Ohio, Penisylvania and New York are cut?

after running a ten liess two or three years, generally fail. generally fail.

The majority of the Japanese who have arrived here lately a. e is tween 15 and 25 years of age, and they are in arriy all the sons of people of the middle than small merchants, farmers, storekeepers, etc. Owing to the compulsory educational law that is in vogue in Japan, all of them are to a certain extent educated before they leave he me, and their principal object in coming heat is to obtain an English education and study the manners

recive from \$1.50 to \$2 a week. IN THE SCHOOLS.

About 150 of them are attending the misa dead black, blue black or sinte, and when the tobace is used and after it is on a cigar it cracks and paels off. This is because it has been cooked and all its shoots here are things about flavoring tobace, too, that lots of people don't know much about. Some persons claim that by blowing a little flavor on the fillers that forty or fifty thousand cigars can be flavored for five or six dollars. This flavored for five or six dollars. This would be only about ten or fifteen cents per thousand, and is an impossibility for by merely blowing the flavor on the tobacco, only the parts of the tobacco and after school hours, while the others are some of wealther parents, who are able to provide for them while being educated. One of the pupils at the Lincoln cated. One of the pupils at the Lincoln cated. cated. One of the pupils at the school is a graduate of Tokio uni

> are sons of noblemen. tians, but the majority of them are what consul calls "skeption"—that is, atheir though some cling to the religion of Buddhian, which promises rest in heaven after many transformations, births and repeated miseries of life and death. Here they have no temples and us priests. When asked as to their opinion of a place of future punchased they are not become with an old Japanese. ishment they answer with an old Japanese proverb: "Jigoku no sata mo, Kane shidai," or "the tortures of hell are graded accordi

When asked by a reporter why there were

to the amount of money one has."

not more Japanese women here one of the, men said: "The less women the better; a woman's tongue three inches long can kill a woman's tong be three inches long can kill a man six feet bigh."

While the Japanese can be naturalized and become citizens, so far only two have availed themselves of the privilege. There are some mansions in this city and in Oakland where the whole force of servants, including butler gardener, house servants, etc., are Japanese. They are docile, intelligent and polite. Many declare their intention of becoming citieses as soon as qualified. They are arriving in increasing numbers on every incomis steamer from the Orient, and at no far distant date may be destined to become a power of play a part in local politics.—San Fran-cisco Chronicle.

On the Banks of the Elbe. Within the past few weeks the banks of the Elbe, near Dresden, have been the scene of a Elbo, near Dresden, nave been the scene of a singular, yet pretty sight, at twilight. Prom Dresden up to Koenigstein, the shore on ather side of the river was lined with fire, lighted for the purpose of destroying the large moths of the so-called "white worm," which swarm just before dark, and which, attracted by the large was billed by the manner. light, are killed by thousands. The insect is attracted by the flame, and, with its wings singed, drops down dead on white sheets spread on the ground around the fire, where they are swept up by thousands and tens of thousands, their dead bodies furnishing not only dainty food for the insectivorous birds, kept in almost every family, but also an ex-cellent manure for farm uses.—Foreign

The Poem of "Barbara Frietchie," John G. Whittier writes to The Century concerning certain criticisms of his famous poem: "The peem of Barbara Frietchie was written in good faith. The story was no invention of mine. It came to me from Maryland before my poem was written. I had no reason to doubt its accuracy then, and I am still constrained to believe that it had foundation in f.ict. If I thought otherwise I should not hesitate to express it. I have no pride of authorship to interfere with my al-

A. Historie Car.

The historic car, "Abraham Lincoln," which was used by the war president during his travels and in which his remains were onveyed to Springfield after his assaudion, is now used as a section hands' bear ar on the Central Pacific railroad .- Detroit